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*brassicata* L. is said to be cultivated abundantly,<sup>111</sup> and *S. chinensis* L. to occur in Cochin-China in two varieties. *S. pekinensis* Lour. was introduced to France from China in 1837.<sup>112</sup> This plant, says Livingston,<sup>113</sup> is more extensively used by all classes of the Chinese than any other,—perhaps than all the others together. It is carried about the public streets for sale, boiled, in which state its smell is extremely offensive to Europeans. It is recorded as in the United States by Burr<sup>114</sup> in 1863. In Portugal its seeds were sown by Loureiro on his return from Cochin-China in the eighteenth century.<sup>111</sup>

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## THE SEGREGATIONS OF POLLED RACES IN AMERICA.

BY R. C. AULD.

COMING to America itself it is interesting to investigate the tendency toward the throwing off the horns among the native cattle, as developed by the environment of so decidedly different characters from that the species was formerly accustomed to.

*South America.*—In a passage quoted from Major Hamilton Smith, allusion was made to the occurrence of polled cattle in Spain; and on the supposition that they may have been transported thence to form the polled breed of Assumption in Paraguay. Darwin seems to have disregarded this view; for his opinion is that they “appeared suddenly from what we call spontaneous variation,” this being the only instance in which the origin and formation of a polled race were fully known.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>111</sup> Miller's Dict., 1807.

<sup>113</sup> Livingston. Hort. Trans., V., 54.

<sup>112</sup> Bon Jard., 1882, 533.

<sup>114</sup> Burr. Field and Gard. Veg., 1863, 386.

<sup>1</sup> Letter to Macdonald and Sinclair, authors of “History of Polled Cattle.”

Dr. J. Cowles Pritchard (*Hist. of Man*), while alluding to these South American cattle, "which are brown, red, and black," refers to the observations of Don Felix de Azara (*Voyages dans l'Amérique Méridionale*), also quoted by Darwin, who states that in 1770 a bull without horns was born, from which a race so characterised was founded;—"En 1770 il naquit un taureau mocho ou sans cornes, dont ca race s'est très multipliée." He notes the influence of a polled bull. The calves by him were "also destitute of horns." This case, stated to be the only instance of the origination of a peculiar breed taking place under man's own observation, and the only instance of such a kind within the knowledge of such an eminent investigator as Darwin, is very interesting.

A year or two ago a gentleman of Buenos Ayres informed me that polled calves occurred among herds on the Pampas.

*North America.*—Speaking of the early importations of cattle into Maine, Dr. Holmes states (*"Agriculture of Maine,"* p. 80; 1855): "Up to 1719, there were also occasionally found some polled or hornless cattle, which were probably introduced from England, or from some of the British provinces adjoining us."

In an interesting essay entitled "*Remarks on the Physiology of Breeding*," contained in the "*Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, 1863*," Mr. S. L. Goodale states "that many years ago there were in the Kennebec valley a few polled or hornless cattle. They were not particularly cherished, and gradually diminished in numbers. Mr. Payne Wingate shot the last animal of this breed (a bull calf or a yearling), mistaking it in the dark for a bear. Thirty-five years subsequently all the cattle upon his farm had horns, but at the end of that time one of his cows produced a calf which grew up without horns, and Mr. Wingate said it was in all respects the exact image of the first bull of the breed brought there.

Judge T. C. Jones, of Delaware, Ohio, writes that in his boyhood days, say three-score years ago, "the cattle in the Ohio valley, as in other parts of the United States, were of every variety of form and color,—some with and some without horns. This diversity of characteristics resulted from the fact that emi-

grants from Europe brought with them whatever sort was reared in the various localities in which they lived;—some Dutch, a few French; but the majority from various parts of the United Kingdom.”

Mr. William Warfield, writing in 1883, said: “I well remember spending the night, nearly a quarter of a century ago, with my father, Captain Warfield, and Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, at the home of Colonel Henry Clay, of Bourbon county, and seeing driven up for our admiration a whole herd of what he called “short-horn muleys”—rather a paradoxical title, but not an unmeaning one. A splendid lot of plums they were, and their owner and inventor was justly proud of them. He had made up his mind, like many of our Western men, that hornless cattle were desirable, and he was convinced that short-horns were the most desirable breed in existence, and so he just set to work and made himself a herd of hornless short-horns. I never learned from him the exact details or the tediousness of the process he pursued further than that he started with a few ‘muley’ cows—common beasts—and short-horn bulls. But the result spoke for itself. We may ask in vain, What has become of them? In England we should have had them preserved and admired, and made into a wide spread and esteemed polled breed, which in course of time would have had its herd-book, and its great auction, and its enthusiastic supporters. In America, like the achievements of so many of our men of talent, they are left to fade away into nothing. No man takes interest enough in them to keep them up. They are worth just so much per pound, and when a cry arises from our western plains for a hornless race, they are brought, at expense of time and money, from Angus and Aberdeen.” In regard to this lament, as far as the shorthorns are concerned, it would seem, according to a recent article by William Housman, of England, that the reverse of the above is the case, and the latter country seems destined to do the lamenting; for, as will be immediately seen, it has been left to this country to preserve and establish a variety of polled shorthorns, and to rescue this variety from the “swamping effects of intercrossing.”

In the "History of the Red Polled Cattle," Vol. II., 1883, of the Red Polled Herd-Book, published at Norwich, England, Mr. H. F. Ewen, the Secretary, says :

" ' Muley ' cattle have been in Virginia for a great many years, and their descendants have also been uniformly polled. The use of a Red Polled bull has specially brought the young stock to the desirable uniformity of color. It would be of value to the students of the history of cattle were search to be made respecting the introduction of polled stock into America. It is recorded that many of the earlier settlers were natives of Norfolk and Suffolk villages. May they not have taken over the polled cattle which in that day were so numerous in Suffolk and on the Norfolk borders ? " This passage has been commented on, and we leave it here till we deal with the philology of the subject.

Mr. A. B. Allen, a well-known authority in America, writing me on the subject of " Muleys," says : " I have read your articles with much interest, and regret to say I can give you no further information on our native muleys otherwise than that I know them only as bred from imported European stock, which has been introduced into America from time to time, ever since the settlement of the country, and is sparsely scattered over it. Polled cows have been crossed by all sorts of bulls in this country, but no distinct race has been bred from their crosses. They are mixed up helter-skelter, like all the rest of the native cattle. In native cattle I do not include Shorthorns, Devons, etc. ; although bred for generations in our country, we keep them distinct, and class each breed by itself." But there have been a few breeders scattered about who have made attempts, and successful ones, at establishing " native " races of polled cattle from the general conglomerate formed previous to the " distinct " breeding period.

Gen. Ross, of Iowa City, Iowa, also writes : " I have really no opinion as to the origin of the native polled or muley cattle of the United States. From my early boyhood — over fifty years ago — in Illinois, I remember to have seen occasionally a polled cow or steer. They were all colors. The cow that was the ancestor of my home-bred polls was white. Two crosses were made with the Shorthorn, and one with the Devon, by

which I procured my first red polled bull, Brigham Young. He was one-half Devon, three-eighths short-horn, and one-eighth unknown blood. One of the best cows of my herd is exactly of the same blood—a beautiful red color, and nicely polled.”

Mr. E. W. Perry, of Chicago, informs us that about 1848 Henry Carver took from Ohio to Muscoda, Wis., a number of white polled cattle. He used two yoke of white polled oxen. For a few years his cattle were bred pure, probably from bulls out of his own herd; but wherever the cows were crossed with scrub bulls—there were no improved cattle there at that time—the calves came white and polled in almost every instance. All had black muzzles and ears; and down about the feet and on the fore-legs a few black or brown spots, about the size of a dime to a quarter. About 1853, A. Palmer, of Boscobel, bought one heifer, and from her got a white heifer, polled. Since then he has always had some of them on his place. These white cattle were favorites, because they were very docile, large and rich milkers, and fair beeves, being of good size and reasonably hardy.

I have made extensive inquiries into this matter in America, and I find that in all directions and in all classes of the “natural” stock—from the scrubs of the Eastern States to the long-horned Texan, almost extinct now in its pure-bred state of ultra-Uri type—muleys, or mulleys, or mooleys, are common. Usually they seemed to be regarded as something bastard; and an animal fit only for ridicule and ill-treatment. Any amount of ill-usage they could endure, it was thought. They were of all colors. In a few cases, however, they were prized for thrift, and as pet milchers; and formed a foundation for those who thought of naturalizing a local polled sort.

The following, by Mr. Wm. W. Towne, gives a very graphic idea of the former status of polled cattle in America, and shows how they were given over to neglect—a curious contrast to the high position attained by the muley to-day:

“Ten years ago hornless cattle in America, as a fixed breed, were almost unknown. The few natives seen were regarded as freaks of nature, their peculiar features not justified by their

ancestry, and, excepting here and there a man strangely awakened to the comfort and safety of his cattle, no one thought of collecting a herd of them. The term 'mulley' was an epithet to imply low rank in cow circles. In the village where I was born, the mention of Jake Thompson's or Joe Brown's old mulley cow brought to mind a neighbor who was generally out of work, and always out at the elbows, who hunted a little in winter, fished some in spring time, worked a few days at double wages for the farmers in harvest, and completed his efforts at earning a living by digging snake-root and ginseng from the forests around, which he exchanged at the general store for whiskey and tobacco, necessities in the households of Messrs. Thompson and Brown. This for a routine picture of the owner of the cow; and, as I recall her outline, I remember a cat-hammed beast, with a big udder, ewe neck, small shoulders, poor in flesh and shag in coat, who lived by stealth as her owner lived in idleness. Among the bovine aristocrats of the thriving farmers near around, the mulley cow had no welcome, and if she ever came by unlooked-for birth or unsought purchase, she was either sold to Thompson and Brown, aforesaid, or sent to the butcher. And yet for the children of Thompson and Brown she was both bread and meat, as all the grown-up T.'s and B.'s will affirm.

"Those patient old polls! It was a wonder with me that they continued to be born at all after so many years of neglect, if not outright extermination. Looking around for a reason for their continued existence, it was found in their intrinsic worth. So soon as there was talk among the neighbors of the advantages of hornless cattle as herders, feeders and shippers, it was a gratification to learn that every man spoken to had kind words for some old, uncrowned bossy of memory; the villagers, Thompson and Brown, found them large producers of milk, great foragers, and hence the best poor man's cow in all the land. Lack of food and housing care did not give them rounded forms; generations of cruel neglect robbed them of ancestral beauty, and they were only permitted to survive for the fittest of all reasons—they were useful. Nearly every farmer, it was found, had fond recollections and kind words for some old smooth-pated cow, recalling

her quiet ways, and more than average milking qualities. Docility and milk—these are great parts in anybody's cow. If to these we add form and size, the long sought for 'general purpose' cow is found."

"*The Guinea Cow.*"—This is the name of a race but little known beyond Florida and the southern tier of counties in Georgia. The race is now well established, their most prominent characteristics being their adaptability to the region to which they belong. Early in the present century Col. Stapler, who lived near the Florida line, in Lowndes county, Ga., owned several of them, and so far as known all the present herd are descendants of the Stapler stock. *The Breeders' Gazette* published some account of the Colonel's efforts to establish the race, from which we quote. The supposition is that they may be traced to some Brittany cattle imported by some settlers from that country:

"The native pasturage of the pine barrens was neither abundant nor luxurious, indicating the necessity for an animal of small bulk, hardy, and a wide ranger. He succeeded in getting an admirable little animal, that asks for little other food than the scant supply of grass she can gather upon the range, and will keep fat upon a diet that to the larger breeds would be starvation rations. As to size, some fellow says: 'She is a yard high, a yard and a half long, and about a yard wide.' One brought to Enterprise, Volusia Co., Fla., is described by the local paper as follows: 'She is broad on the back, slim neck, small and delicate legs and feet, well filled up in fore and hind quarters, long for her height, which is just thirty-nine inches, and an eye in which meekness and content with gentleness shines. She keeps fat where a common Florida cow would starve, and gives about two gallons of milk, of a high grade, twice a day. This little cow might butcher about 400 lbs. net, and is undoubtedly the most contented and gentle animal in Florida.' Another says: 'Their body is scarcely a foot from the ground, and the udder is enormous. They are hardy and gentle, active browsers, and eat about half what is needed for an ordinary cow.' Yet another says: 'They are usually of a deep red color, always fat and gentle, with crumpled horns and deep escutcheon. They require less food and give



more milk than the ordinary cow, and are much hardier and more intelligent.'

"They differ considerably in both size and color; while some are polled others are not. This diversity is doubtless owing to the different degrees of purity of blood. For years it was known as the 'Stapler cow,' and attracted but little attention. But after sales from this herd began to be made the people of the surrounding counties came to appreciate their excellence, and of course they must have a name, and 'Guinea' was the result. The demand for the 'little cow' was such that it was seen to be worth while to breed them for sale. When found for sale the price ranges from \$40 to \$100 for females; males much lower."

*The Jamestowns* is the local name used to designate a family of cattle that sprang from a pure Suffolk heifer that came to this country in the United States relief ship "Jamestown" (Captain R. B. Forbes), in the year 1847, on its return from a trip to Ireland loaded with a cargo of provisions for her starving inhabitants. This heifer was given to Captain Forbes by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland as a token of acknowledgment on the part of his people. The heifer proved a deep milker, giving at her best twenty-six quarts per day, beer measure, of the richest milk. She was bred for several years to Jersey and other horned bulls, nearly all her progeny being without horns, though all her calves but one, so far as I can learn, were bulls, which, according to my experience, are much more likely to show the horns than are heifers from such cross-breeding. In 1854 this remarkable cow dropped a bull-calf sired by Thomas Motley's Jersey bull Beverly. This bull was out of Flora by a first-prize winner at the Royal Agricultural Show in Jersey. Flora was one of the best cows imported by Mr. Motley, having made sixteen pounds of butter per week. The calf was named Jamestown from the ship that brought over his mother, and was secured by the late Dr. Eben Wight and brought to Dedham, Mass., where he was kept many years, leaving a numerous progeny, and so highly was the blood prized by the people in the vicinity that a vote was at one time passed at a meeting of the Norfolk county Agricultural Society,

permitting Jamestown to compete for the Society's prizes on an equal footing with other distinct breeds.

*The American Agriculturist* also recently described a race of white polled cattle that has been successfully raised in New York state, and gave some excellent figures of them as well as details concerning them. In concluding its interesting account it says: "We regard these polled cattle as distinctly American as any cattle we have. They have, of course, a European origin, but what it is remains in obscurity. They are to-day as truly American as are the Chester White pigs, Vermont merino sheep, Plymouth Rock fowls, or Morgan horses." Why not start a Register for these American polled cattle?

At the Ohio Centennial Exhibition, held at Columbus last fall, Messrs. Clawson and Shafer exhibited some very fine specimens of native polled Durham's, *i.e.*, cattle raised from native muleys of Durham stock.

*Pure-bred Polled Shorthorns.*—But the most interesting modern instance supplied by America is that of providing specimens of polled individuals among pure bred shorthorns. A small herd of these was established near Minneapolis, Minnesota, the joint property of Mr. H. W. McNair and the estate of Hon. W. W. McNair. These cattle are all descended, either through dam or sire, from Oakwood Gwynne 4th (an imported Medora by Horatio) by Marquis of Geneva 10451. Nellie Gwynne and Mollie Gwynne (twins of October, 1881), from this cow and by 7th Duke of Hillhurst 34221; her bull calf King of Kine (August 15, 1883), by Bright Eyes Duke 31894; also Nellie Gwynne 2d, out of Nellie Gwynne and by Favorite 48182; Mollie Gwynne 2d, out of Mollie Gwynne and by King of Kine—all were entirely devoid of horns from birth; and King of Kine, at the head of this herd, has in one instance only got a calf with horns, and in that case the horns were very small. There is also in the herd Hazel Hill Pride (calved October 6, 1886), by King of Kine, out of Music Gwynne 6th [an imported Music by (9918)], and Lord Elmor (calved July 9, 1887) by King of Kine, out of Eugenie 4th (an imported Britannia), both "doddies."

These cattle will all appear in Vol. XXXIII. of the herd book.

This little herd was purchased by W. S. Miller, of Elmore, Ohio, and exhibited by him at the Ohio Centennial Exposition at Columbus last fall.

Mr. Miller informs me that the following breeders have had pure-bred mooley shorthorns in their herds: J. M. Jackson, Coitsville, O.; R. Baker, Elyera, O.; and Jacob Powell, Independence, Mo. But it is only now since the advantage of the want of horns on cattle has become apparent—and when it has been demonstrated that the hornless cattle can be as masterful and of as good quality as the horned—that the polled tendency has been watched for by shorthorn breeders, and the character severed from “the swamping effects of free intercrossing with the parent form”—a principle made prominent recently by Prof. G. J. Romanes, F.R.S.

A few years ago a hornless Durham bull was brought to Richmond, N. Y. Mr. Pitts, a breeder of pure shorthorn cattle, kept the bull for use in his herd, and his get proved to be hornless, and the hornless stock being sold in neighboring towns founded this variety, which was here shown and received premiums.<sup>2</sup>

William Warfield, commenting on “Inbreeding and Crossing,” uses the following illustration: The former of a new breed is ordinarily in the position of having nothing but one or two representatives of the direction in which he wishes to improve. What can he do but in-breed? Say, for instance, that a hornless calf is accidentally produced, and we wish to frame a breed of hornless calves, nothing is left to us but to breed this calf to his own daughters and granddaughters—to breed his offspring together, and so on, not because inbreeding as inbreeding ‘fixes a type,’ or ‘improves,’ but because these are the only hornless cattle we have. If we had other hornless cattle inbreeding would be a folly. It consequently happens that in the formation of any breed inbreeding is a necessity.”

The above selections of cases are necessary to the complete consideration of the subject of “The Mooley Cow,” and afford some excellent illustrations of the principles and theory of breeding and selection.

<sup>2</sup> *National Live Stock Journal*, Nov. 1881, p. 485.